WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper at the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
Those willpay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
All Letters on business connected with this office must be addressed (post paid) to PRICE & FULTON

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5---NO. 4. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1848. | WHOLE NO. 212.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One quare one insertion,			$ 50
do.	do. 2	insertions,	75
do.	do. 3	do.	1 00
do.	do. 3	months without change,	3 00
do.	do. 6	do. do. do.	4 50
do.	do. 12	do. do. do.	8 00
do.	do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do.	do. 12	do. do. do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

—We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following to the attention of the advertising community.

"Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1,2 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTIES which trade to this place is AS LARGE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation we think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the Whig paper.

We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WE WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Lumberbridge, and Raineys is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 3 P. M.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at ½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LOCKS CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHURCH, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Friday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

SMITHTOWN MAIL, Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound, Reeds's Ferry, Cedar Grove to Richlands, and returns by Bannerman's to the Grove every Monday at 1 P. M., and closes every Tuesday morning at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. M. Disbrow, Esq., New York.
Kenr't G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847.—[4

Thos. Hilbone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

Advances made on consignments.

Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

BRYAN S. KOONCE,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.,
AND
Agent for the sale of Medicines, Books, &c. &c.,
Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.
August 4, 1848—[47-3m

M. CRONLY,
AUCTIONEER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
Messrs. Dickinson, Esq., Messrs. Hall & Armstrong
" Savage, Esq., John A. Taylor, Esq.,
" Davis, Esq., John Walker, Esq.

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANFORD & SMITH.)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAM B. JONES,
Has just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, Stone and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes,
which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers.
It seems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail of his stock, but would merely say that it is a VARIETY, embracing a little of every thing that is usually called for.
He returns his thanks for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him for the last three years, and pledges himself to use every exertion to render full satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to encourage him.
☞ Any article sold and *warranted* that does not prove good, will be taken back and the money refunded.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1848. 2-3m.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any quid. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.
The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best
SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES
ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood;* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.
10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.
Consumption Taken—*Chronic and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured.*
Spitting Blood.
New-York, April 28, 1847.
Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I had a terrible cough, and spitting blood. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city, I rose no blood, and my cough less left me. I am well nigigone that I am thankful for these results. WM. RUSSELL, 55 Catherine's.
Rheumatism—There is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.
James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:
Blackwell's Island, Sept 14, 1847.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; consulted at the time I could not set foot with. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have taken your Sarsaparilla, and some of them have used your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this letter in the manner you think proper. JAS. CUMMINGS.
Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county. *Eastham, August 12, 1847.*
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars in cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and to our very glad we did for it not only cured her of Fits, but she has had no return of the Fits to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.
Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, horrassing prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, flatulency, and for the general prostration of the female system so many suffer from the great cause of horrors. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.
To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to the delicate constitution. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, and so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this most delicious syrup, and painful surgical operations may be avoided.
Cold Blood to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most collected medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate can almost use it with safety.
Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, lively and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.
This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.
Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution
Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.
Three Children.
Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 105 Wooster st.
Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. TULLING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D
Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shape—bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.
Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 251 Chartres street, N. O.; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

SULPH. OF QUININE.
Just received, a large and fresh supply of FARR'S SULPH. OF QUININE. Also, always on hand, supplies of
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.,
consisting of castor oil, epsom salts, scilitz and soda powders, ca. tartar, bi. carb, soda ipecac, rubarb, Dorns' powder, calomel, blue mass morrstine veratrin, piperine, citrate of iron & quinine, phychnine, iodides of mercury, sulphur, arsenic, oxide of silver, chlor. zinc, elaterium, di arsenite of quinire, syr. iodide of iron, white lead, pure ext. and No. one linseed and train oil, venetian red, Spanish brown, whiting, red and black lead, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Physicians' orders promptly attended to.
For sale low, wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
[Sept. 1.] Druggist & Chemist.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.
THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200,000!
HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.
Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.
I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.
THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.
Also, *Harness* of every description.
All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 21, 1848

NOTICE.
ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.
ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

IN STORE.
1,500 bushels Bladen Corn; 130 bales Hay; 500 bushels Cow Peas; 100 casks fresh beat Rice. For sale by G W DAVIS,
s22 Davis's wharf.

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.
N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.
N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,
WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, colic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.
ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

1,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale 1,000 acres of Land, lying in Bladen county, on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, about 30 miles above Wilmington. The said tract contains about 300 acres of low grounds, of excellent quality—and as high as the generality of land along the river—and two very fertile swamps, not subject to inundation, and easily drained, from 1 to 2 miles from the river. The remaining part good Turpentine land. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.
J. B. BROWN.
Bladen county, Sept 8, 1848—[32-6t

NEW COACH SHOP.
SIGN AND FANCY PAINTING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a COACH SHOP on front street, opposite the Journal Office, where he is prepared to make up and repair all kinds of Riding Vehicles.
He has also engaged the services of a master Painter, and is prepared to execute Sign and fancy Chair painting, clean and varnish furniture, paint and polish Coaches, in a style not to be surpassed. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. GEORGE BROWN.
April 28, 1848—[33

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."
Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has, and will keep, a constant supply of
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,
and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.
REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.
Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.
Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
April 28, 1848

ICE—ICE—ICE!
To the Public.
THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.
Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.
We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.
Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.
We expect to open on the 1st of April.
N. B. A cargo is expected daily.
SHAW & REPITON.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

Notice.
THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[31tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops*, which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.
JAMES CASSIDEY.
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.
July 21—[45-tf

NO DECEPTION.
NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.
For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:
Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health'. ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.
Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.
Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I was not feasible, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.
ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl-sts.
☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.
Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.
D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
August 18th, 1848.—[49

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000.
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.
Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.
Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.
The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, *varying from 35 to 85 per cent.* on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.
UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.
J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)
Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.
Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.
Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.
An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.
Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.
☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gar-sey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Over do	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid & striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Black & white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Hoods;	Muslin Skirts;
Children's do	1200 yards of Carpeting;
do Polka Coats;	40 cases Boots and Shoes;
	250 Umbrellas;

which will be sold *very cheap.*
Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

CIDER VINEGAR.
20 barrels Cider Vinegar. For sale by
s22 M. CRONLY.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.
The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.
Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumentel music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils
Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.
They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.
The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.
For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
THE subscriber,

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, October 6, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

1st District,	THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.,	of Northampton.
2d	" ASA BIGGS,	of Martin.
3d	" PERRIN BUSBEE,	of Wake.
4th	" GEORGE S. STEVENSON,	of Craven.
5th	" WILLIAM S. ASHE,	of New Hanover.
6th	" SAMUEL J. PERSON,	of Moore.
7th	" CADWALLADER JONES, Sr.,	of Orange.
8th	" JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS,	of Davidson.
9th	" GREEN W. CALDWELL,	of Mecklenburg.
10th	" W. W. AVERY,	of Burke.
11th	" WILLIAM H. THOMAS,	of Haywood

☞ *Election on* TUESDAY, *7th November.*☜

MEETING AT SOUTH WASHINGTON.

The Democrats of South Washington will hold a public meeting on Saturday, the 7th of October, for the purpose of forming a Cass and Butler Club. Some speaking may be expected.

☞The Editor of this paper has been ill this week, and this he hopes will be sufficient apology to the readers of the Journal for the lack of the usual amount of Editorial matter, and for the omission to notice a number of topics of present interest.

THE ELECTION.

There is no point of view from which we may regard the pending Presidential election, that we are not struck with its importance.—For the first time in the history of our country, a mere soldier is attempted to be invested with the *highest of its civil offices. A man* bred in camps, nurtured in war, *with spurs and sabre on*, is offered for the suffrages of a free people. The calm and intelligent looker on is naturally led to inquire—What are his qualifications? What are his opinions? What his scheme of policy? Turning aside from mere party appeals, we address ourselves this week to that large and influential class who, standing aloof from mere party associations, are still lovers of their country and its institutions, and are well disposed to its interests and prosperity. It cannot be denied that our whole grandeur and stability rests upon our constitution and the institutions which it recognizes or has created. "These are they which constitute a State." The *mere soil*—the bricks and mortar, *do not originate that sacred attachment* and veneration with which we are accustomed to invest our country. Let us look into this matter.

The great point of difference between our government and that of other countries lies in this:—That ours is presumed to be sanctioned by the popular wishes, and to be the reflection of the popular will. Government with us is a mere business agency. We tolerate no more the doctrine of infallibility than that of divine right. Our system is definite, fixed, well known, and ascertained. We trust nothing to accident. We place no unlimited confidence in public virtue, however stainless or unimpeachable. We are jealous because we are free, and we know that when vigilance ceases liberty is lost.

The government of the United States, though ultimately dependant upon the people for its stability and permanent establishment, is yet independent in the appointed sphere in which it moves, and particularly so in the discharge of its ordinary duties. The people are the sovereigns only in matters of principle, but the government is the true sovereign in matters of detail. The very notion of government presupposes the existence of two classes—governors and the governed. The distinctions between these—distinctions essential to the well-being of a State—are dissolved, annulled, when they are confounded. We live in a representative Republic, and not in a pure Democracy. When we say, therefore, that our system is the mere reflection of the popular will, we do not wish to be understood that it is that will in any and every shape which it may assume. Such a notion would soon bring us to anarchy, but to that will as embodied and expressed in the constitution.

But the infirmity of human language has here interposed an obstacle. Constitutions are necessarily conceived in general terms.—Like all other merely human instruments, it is capable of various interpretations, and the interests which it is intended to reconcile and conciliate, often lead the minds of their particular adherents to widely varying views of public policy. If the ultra protectionists of the North were to attain the ascendant, no one will venture to predict the extent to which, under, it may be perfectly honest convictions, measures of prohibition and monopoly, seriously and immediately affecting the interests of their sections, might not be carried; and if the ultra free trade men of the South were to acquire the same pre-eminence, there is no doubt that their course would be equally injurious. Our system has been justly regarded as essentially concessive—compromising. Men of all parties will admit the necessity of administering public affairs with a view to reconciliation between all the great interests of the country.

It follows from these remarks that the opinions of the individuals who are to administer public affairs, is a matter of very great consequence, and that they should be frankly and openly avowed, that the people, by whom they are to be invested with the trust of sovereignty, may be enabled to judge whether their complexion and character conform to the structure of the government they administer. Hear Andrew Jackson:—

"I say again, fellow-citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your government.

"That man deserves to be a SLAVE who would vote for a MUM CANDIDATE, where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights vote for such a man, who, when his opinions are asked for, insults you with the reply: 'I will answer no questions, coming either from friend or foe?' I answer FOR YOU, that none worthy to be free can do so."

The objection to Gen. Zachary Taylor is, therefore, that he has, to use his own expressive words, "*laid it down as a principle, not to give his opinions upon the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country.*" And the objection applies with equal force to Millard Fillmore, who has recently made use of the same language.

☞Eppes, the murderer of Mr. Muir, of Va., was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung last week, by the Superior Court of Dinwiddie county, Va.

TELL THE PEOPLE!

That Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore are the nominees of the Whig party. The same party who pronounced the war with Mexico MOST UNJUST AND DAMNABLE, and gave "aid and comfort" to the enemy, by making them believe that, should they get into power, the American troops would be withdrawn.

TELL THE PEOPLE, that in the Capitol of Mexico, when our victorious army carried it at the point of the bayonet, the speeches of Clay, and Corwin, and Webster, were found there, re-published in the Spanish language, and ready for distribution through the Post Offices of Mexico;—those same speeches where these TRAITORS called upon the Mexicans to meet the soldiers of the Union with "BLOODY HANDS AND HOSPITABLE GRAVES!"

TELL THE PEOPLE, that when their gallant soldiers, dying of wounds and disease, in a far off, foreign, and hostile land, cherished the feeble spark of life, "*until the next mail would come, with the news from home,*" that the agonies of death were embittered by the ingratitude of their country. They died in doubt, in anger, in sorrow, and tribulation.

TELL THE PEOPLE, that on the walls of Puebla and Huamantla, the editorials of the leading Whig journals were re-published and exposed. Those same editorials which incited the Mexicans to organize their guerilla bands and prolong the war, until the triumph of Federalism was completed; that the cruel murders of stragglers on the highway, from the American army, attest the fidelity with which the suggestion was adopted.

And now that they are attempting to sneak into power by using as their ready tool the very man whose present importance is mainly attributable to *his successes in that war*, notwithstanding their impious and unpatriotic interferences—let the people know that they have abandoned all their old issues upon the Tariff, the Bank, and the Treasury questions, hoping, with the enthusiasm of mere military renown, to resuscitate the carcass of an obsolete and defeated opposition.

Who, during the war, were the friends of the war? The Democratic party, who have stood by their country's flag, on land and sea, through good report and through evil report.

The Federalists will find their new shape equally unavailing. Like the spear of Ithuriel, the popular indignation will detect them in every disguise. They have cooked the spirit of war, and they must not wince if it *should blast them.* They who sow in the whirlwind will surely reap in the storm.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

On the fourth page, besides the letter of the gallant Jesup, (than whom there is not a nobler spirit in the army,) the reader will find one from our friend "*Limestone,*" which will tell him all about the discussion in Duplin between Stevenson and Washington. He hits our friend, the latter gentleman, rather severely "in spots," but we must say Mr. W. deserves it all. We do hope, for the sake of fair play, that he will do better work for securing votes in the election than there, or in Onslow. But we fear that Mr. W. is too good a Clay man to do Taylor any good. Stevenson, you may depend, is a very promising speaker. He is young, as our correspondent states, but "*mighty hard to beat,*" and we have not yet seen his match in some particulars. We thank them, good Limestone, for that hint about the proposed Barbecue. We shall be on hand whenever notified, and if not able to attend in person, we shall be represented.

☞Read the letter of Jesup. It nails another Federal slander down to the counter, and contains towards the close, a pretty stinging rebuke upon some people. By another document, the charges of Gen. Cass are shown to have been authorized by law, and the regular customs of office. He had no "extra allowances" whatever, and we reckon when Calhoun and Poinsett had charge, he and every other man, could expect only what was fairly due, which was all that he received.

☞A friend has called our attention to a communication in the *Raleigh Times*, dated Wilmington, N. C., which purports to give an exposition of federal prospects in this county and town. We have only time or room to notice one or two sentences. The writer says that "McRae, Parsley, and the gallant Davis," [this must be the clique,] and others "wield an influence equalled by none within our borders, and it is right and proper that it should be so. As our government requires a *head*, so does communities. Such men as I have mentioned above, are magnets of the whole State." Well, now, we are willing to admit that the writer, and also the gentlemen mentioned, would heartily wish what he (the writer) says, to be true. That the above named gentlemen are good citizens of Wilmington, we know nothing to the contrary; but we are not so very sure that they wield the destinies of this town. They no doubt very much desire to control our citizens; but the people of Wilmington, somehow or other, prefer to rule themselves—at least we have been of this opinion ever since we have been a citizen of this community. The writer also says, that "over THREE HUNDRED VOTES ARE CLAIMED FOR TAYLOR IN THE TOWN, and as many as double that number in the country." Well, if this is not going it strong, we are no judge. Let us see: three hundred in town, and twice that number in the country will make just 900 federal votes in the Democratic county of New Hanover! What do you think of that, Democrats? Don't split your sides with laughter at the fool for making such assertions as quoted above. The federalists always elect themselves before the election takes place!

The *Chronicle* of the 27th of last month, accuses the *Journal* of suppressing a portion of the letter of Mr. Fillmore to the anti-slavery society, in which he avows himself to be with them in politics. The accusation is unjust and unfounded. The *Journal* published, and continues to publish, the whole letter, keeping no portion of it concealed or suppressed, and if the Editor of the *Chronicle* will publish the letter more fully, it will be readily copied by the *Journal*. It accuses the *Journal* of keeping back a part of the letter, when there is not a Southern federal paper that will dare to publish the said letter, either in full or in part. Unjustly accusing the *Journal* of a partial suppression, when they are very studious to suppress the whole of the letter! Give us a full copy, Mr. *Chronicle*, and we will publish it.

ARE THE FEDERALISTS TO BE TRUSTED?

Certainly the present contest differs most widely from any that has preceded it. In all other contests between the two great political parties, into which the people of America are divided, each had certain principles, which it urged upon the voters of the country as those which, if carried into practice, would insure happiness and prosperity to the country. For instance; in the last Presidential contest, the Democratic party urged that the finances of the country should be managed by the agents of the people themselves, without the intervention of a great monied corporation, which they (the Democrats) urged would not only be unconstitutional but would also be highly inexpedient. The Democratic party urged that the duties imposed upon foreign articles imported into this country, should be laid for the purpose of raising revenue to pay the expenses of the government, and not to protect the manufacturers of the Northern States at the expense of all the other great interests of the country. The Democratic party urged upon the people the propriety of devoting the monies derived from the sales of the public lands to their constitutional legitimate purpose—the support of the general government. The Democratic party insisted before the people that the Federal government had no constitutional right to carry on a general system of works of internal improvement. These, we say, were the great principles held and advocated by the Democratic party in 1844, and under which they came into power. In the same contest, the Federal party held and advocated the very converse of all these Democratic doctrines. The great issue was made up and tried by the American people. They returned their verdict in favor of Democracy, as they will always do when the issues are fairly argued before them. Well, now, in the present campaign the great Democratic party stands upon the same great platform of principles that it did in 1844. Indeed, with regard to the two most prominent of these great issues, they are now in successful operation. We mean the Independent Treasury and the Revenue Tariff—and the country is happy and prosperous under their benign influence. On the other hand, the Whigs have completely abandoned the adverse of these two great measures—the Bank and a Protective Tariff—which they advocated so strenuously in the last campaign, thereby virtually admitting that the Democrats were right, and they (the Whigs) were wrong.

Under this state of facts, we would like to ask the intelligent voters of North Carolina if they are prepared to trust the reins of government in the hands of the Federal party, not one of whose peculiar dogmas have ever been sustained by the people? They will not now tell you what measures they are for and what against. True, they admit that the country gets along very well without a National Bank—that the present Democratic Tariff is working well; but then the history of the past only proves that they would, if the country was so unfortunate as to see them once more in power, falsify all these declarations, by again reviving all these ultra measures, so frequently condemned by the people.

The Whigs admit, themselves, that they were wrong on the subject of the National Bank—they further virtually admit that they were wrong in advocating a Protective Tariff. This being the case, how can they expect the people to follow them any longer? How can they expect the intelligent freemen of North Carolina to support a party whose schemes of past have proved impolitic and unwise? Will the honest voters of the country not rather sustain that party whose measures have, when carried into practice, always worked well for every section and every interest in the whole country?

The truth is, and you have only to hear a Whig speech or read a Whig newspaper to find it out, the Federal party of 1848 have no principles that they will dare avow before the people; and are waging a ruthless war upon the Democratic party for the sole purpose of getting into power, in order that they may enjoy the spoils, and, at the same time saddle the country with their oft repudiated measures.

We believe in the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the good Old North State, and therefore we feel assured they cannot longer cling to a party that has been literally driven from every position it held, by the people of the country.

THE GAME THAT IS PLAYED.

We have frequently before adverted to the mode of electioneering resorted to by the Taylorites in the present campaign. The question of slavery is *the question* of the day, and still from Gen. Taylor, who is here in the South, advocated as the peculiar friend of that institution, we have not a single word, oval or written, from which we can draw any other inference than that he sides with the North. On questions of "*domestic policy*" he will not interpose his veto. In his "Signal" letter, he goes for extending the Ordinance of 1787 over the Territories of California and New Mexico; and still, more recently, in his Allison letter No. 2, he endorses the sound conservative principles of the abolitionist, Fillmore. We have never seen a whig paper published in the free States that did not argue that he is a Wilmot Provisionist. And still, he permits this game to be carried on, right under his nose, and utters not a word to set himself right before the country. The following, which we find in the *Union*, is another specimen of the shameless game that is being carried on:

More Secret Letters.—The Detroit Free Press states, that—

"Mr. S. Larned, of this city, made a speech in Springwells on Friday, in which he said he had *seen private letters* from Gen. Taylor, to citizens of Detroit in which he avowed himself *in favor of the Wilmot Proviso*, and in which he pledged himself to use his influence in favor of the adoption of the measure.

"In the South, the whigs claim Gen. Taylor as an anti proviso man, and a reliable man so far as the interests of southern slaveholders are concerned. In the North he is claimed as a Wilmot Proviso man and in favor of the abolition of slavery, &c. The people of the whole Union should know the two faces of whiggery."

KIDNAPPING.—At the Fall Term of Wayne Superior Court this week, true bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury against John P. Williams, of Wayne county, and Needham Stephens and Bryan Sanders, of Johnston county, for kidnapping of slaves.—We learn from a gentleman just from Wayne, that the prisoners have succeeded in having their trial removed to Sampson county.

TAYLOR AND HIS FRIEND FILLMORE.

When the Allison letter No. 2 first appeared, we stated that its main object was to propitiate the abolitionist friends of Millard Fillmore. They had been rather hurt by Gen'l Taylor's acceptance of a nomination emanating from some Democrats in Charleston on the same ticket with Gen. Butler, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. In order to shew that we were correct in this surmise, and also for the purpose of shewing that the bait has taken, and that the "*soft soap*" has done its business, we present below an article from the Cincinnati Chronicle, a leading Taylor paper of the State of Ohio. Don't the editor rejoice over Gen. Taylor's endorsement of Fillmore's abolitionism? Just hear him:

General Taylor on the true Whig Republican Free Soil Ground.—Below we copy a telegraphic report of a letter from Gen. Taylor to Captain Allison, explaining his former letter to that gentleman and his own true position before the American people.

This Telegraphic report of his letter is no doubt condensed that from under his own hand, and of course we will copy his own in full when received, which may be expected in two or three days.

But we do not doubt that the subjoined telegraphic report gives a faithful representation of the *substance* of Gen. Taylor's own letter; and our brief comments are to be considered in such view of the fact.

We say then, that to WHIGS—*aye, and even to the Free Soil Whigs of the North*—this last letter of Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison, OUGHT TO BE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. If we apprehend its meaning correctly, we have no doubt it WILL BE SATISFACTORY, both to Free Soil Whigs and to Henry Clay Whigs.

HE SAYS MILLARD FILLMORE, WHO EVERY ONE KNOWS, IS ONE OF THE BEST MEN, BEST WHIGS AND BEST FREE SOIL WHIGS IN AMERICA, IS WORTHY THE FIRST PLACE ON THE TICKET. DOES ANY HONEST WHIG WANT MORE THAN THAT?

As to what he says about his acceptance of nominations from Locofocos, he is now clearly understood—he accepts such nominations with the perfectly clear understanding that they know him to be a '*decided Whig*'—tho' as such he can certainly be President of the *United States*, and indeed much more truly President of the United States than James K. Polk, a decided Locofoco, who, on the balcony of the Henrie House, not fifty feet from our office, where we now write, declared that *he* would be President of the United States If, therefore, Locofocos, knowing Gen. Taylor's opinions, as laid down in his Allison letter and this explanation of it, choose to vote for him, why every *sincere Whig*, so far from objecting, will rejoice at such an evidence of the power of truth, honesty, and sound political principles, in converting political opponents into friends. We welcome all such, with open arms, into our ranks, and hail them as patriots, friends, and brothers.

But the most important part of this letter to the Free Soil men of the North, is that in which he DECLARES THAT HE WILL NOT COERCE CONGRESS, BY THE VETO, TO PASS LAWS TO SUIT HIM. *This will be entirely satisfactory, we have no doubt, even to Giddings and Greeley, in reference to the Wilmot Proviso question. Nothing more ought to be asked or expected. He says here, in substance, what some professed to fear was not included in his* FIRST LETTER TO CAPT. ALLISON, THAT HE WILL NOT INTERPOSE THE VETO TO ARREST THE PASSAGE OF THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Such is our deliberate interpretation of the *first*, as well as this second and last letter, to Capt. Allison, and we will add, with perfect sincerity, that if we believed he would veto an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the new territories, we should be among the very last to support him.

As we said above, we will of course copy his letter in full, in his own language, as soon as received, and shall then speak of it in perfect consistency with what is here said upon the following telegraphic report of it, which was issued in an extra from our office yesterday.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

Some numbers ago, we published a letter of the Sage of Ashland, of somewhat a similar cast. This one, however, is so cold and flat, so far as the Taylorites are concerned, that we think the people ought to have a peep at it. True it is, Mr. Clay will not suffer his name to be run as a candidate for the Presidency, but, at the same time, distinctly states that he "does not think it just nor politic to stigmatize as factionists, nor by any other opprobrious epithets," those who have nominated him. It will be seen that he studiously avoids all mention of Gen. Taylor's name:—

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The New York papers, of the 27th ultimo, contain the following letter from Henry Clay, to the Executive Committee of the Whig General Committee of that city, in relation to the recent course of the Clay Whigs of that section:—

ASHLAND, Sept. 20, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have received your official letter as members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Whig General Committee of the city and county of New York, and I take pleasure in answering it.

Never, from the period of the decision of the Philadelphia Convention, against my nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, have I been willing, nor am I now, to have my name associated with that office. I would not accept a nomination if it was tendered to me; and it is my unaffected desire that no further use should be made of my name, in connection with that office. I have seen, therefore, with regret, movements in various quarters, having for their object to present me as a candidate to the American people; these movements have been made without any approbation from me.

In the present complicated state of the Presidential election, they cannot, in my opinion, be attended with any public good, and may tend to the increase of the embarrassments, and the exasperation of parties.

Whilst I say this much, without reserve, I must nevertheless add that I feel profound gratitude to such of my warm-hearted and faithful friends as continue to indulge the vain hope of placing me in the office of the Chief Magistrate of the United States; and that I neither think it just nor politic, to stigmatise them as factionists, nor by any other opprobrious epithet. Among them I recognize names which have been very distinguished for ability, for devotion to the Whig cause, and for ardent patriotism.

You advert, with entire truth, to the zeal and fidelity with which the Delegation from New York sought in the Philadelphia Convention to promote my nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. I am most thankful to them, and shall ever recollect their exertions with profound gratitude.

With great respect, I am,
Your friend and obedient servant,
Signed: H. CLAY.

To Messrs. Jas. Lynch, A. W. Bradford, Chas. Chamberlain, Hy. W. Merritt, &c.

"THE FAMILY VISITOR."—We have received the first number of a neat little sheet with the above name, published in Raleigh, by A. M. Gorman and J. B. Whitaker, Editors. The *Visitor* is devoted to Temperance and Literature, and neutral in politics. We wish its Editors every success.

☞We have received, under the frank of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, a "Memoir, geographical, political, and commercial, of the present state, &c., of the Asiatic Islands, &c.," for which we present him our thanks, especially as it is the *first* document that we recollect to have received from a Whig.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

We see it stated in our Federal exchange papers, that a "Free Soil meeting was held at Cane Creek Cotton Factory, in Orange county, the 16th ultimo, at which the leading principles set forth in the Platform of the Buffalo Free Soil Convention, were avowed and adopted—a State Convention of the friends of said Platform, and of the election of Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams, called at Jamestown, (in Guilford county,) on the 14th of October, to form an Electoral Ticket, &c., and fifty delegates appointed by the Chairman to said Convention."

Well, if this is not going the figure we don't know what is. The Greensboro' Patriot, however, says that it "*has been suggested that the movement was organized under the influence of Gen. Cass's friends.*" "Suggested" by who? By the Taylor Federalists of Greensboro,' as a matter of course. Now the Patriot *knows* that nothing of the kind could originate with the friends of Gen. Cass. The Patriot knows further, that in several of the Western Counties there are a number of Quakers, who have heretofore voted with the Federal party, and who have declared that they cannot and will not vote for Gen. Taylor. The Patriot will not have to leave his own county of Guilford to establish this fact; and still the Patriot would have his readers to understand that Mr. Cass's friends have "moved" the organization of a Free Soil Ticket in North Carolina. The "suggestion" of the Patriot has been made with a view of operating against the success of the Democratic party in this State, and we caution our Democratic friends against all such assertions and "suggestions" that may appear in the Federal papers. They (the Feds) seem determined to "rule or ruin," and they care not what means they resort to so that *they* succeed. There is one thing connected with this Free Soil movement that is very certain, and that is:—No friend of Gen. Cass will be found voting with the Free Soil Feds of Guilford County.

MEETING AT LONG CREEK.—On Saturday last, there was a meeting of the Democracy at Long Creek Bridge. We learn from a gentleman who was present, that the meeting was respectable, both in character and numbers. W. S. Ashe, Esq., the Democratic Elector, and Mr. Smith, of this place, addressed the audience on the political topics of the day.—We are informed that the Democracy of New Hanover County have determined to poll the largest vote they have ever given.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF WHIG SUCCESS.

The election of a military chieftain, horse, sabre and all, to a civil office, requires talents altogether of another character.

The resurrection of Old Mother Bank, and the increase of her numerous projeny.

The repeal of the Tariff Act of 1846, and the re-enactment of monopoly and restrictions upon trade.

Consolidation in government, and extravagance in finance. A standing army of skeleton Companies, with full commissioned officers, preying upon the substance, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. A splendid government, and swarms of luxurious, well fed, sleek officials. Internal Improvements in the States. The annihilation of States rights, and the increase of taxation. The exclusion of Southern property from the newly acquired territories, dissensions, and dissolution.

DEATH OF DR. MARTIN.

This distinguished gentleman, a native of Robeson County, in this State, died at Rome on the 28th of August. The *Union*, noticing this melancholy occurrence, says:—

A very long and interesting despatch was received at the State Department, by the last steamer, from Dr. Martin, our accomplished Charge d'-Affaires at Rome, giving an account of his cordial reception by the Pope—of the compliments which his Holiness paid to our country—and treating, with great clearness and force, of the situation of Rome, and of the political condition of the Italian States. It was written in the Doctor's happiest manner. This despatch bears date on the 24th of August. And now remark the melancholy change which has so rapidly ensued!

It is with much concern we have to state that the same arrival brings letters from Mr. Bancroft at London, and Gen. Armstrong at Liverpool, stating that Dr. Martin was taken violently ill on the 25th of August, and breathed his last on the 28th. Thus the country loses an admirable representative abroad—a man of decided talents, of great accomplishments, and high character, and one of the best writers in our country. He had, probably, no superior in the power of composition; and no production of his pen could well have surpassed his last despatch to the government.

QUERY.—If the town of Wilmington requires *a head*, how many federalists of said town will it take to constitue that *head?* See Wilmington correspondent of the *Raleigh Times* for the answer.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The election for members of Congress took place in Georgia on Monday last. We have as yet received but few returns, which we copy from the Charleston papers, received on Wednesday. We received no Southern papers by yesterday's mail:

From the Charleston Mercury, 3d inst
AUGUSTA, Oct. 2, 7 p. m.

The result of the Congressional election in this city to-day is as follows:

R. Toombs (Whig)	433
A. J. Lawson (Dem.)	385
Majority	48

This gives a Democratic gain of 110 since the last Congressional election. Glory enough for old Richmond.

Chatham County.

T. B. King, (Whig)	642
J. W. Jackson, (Dem.)	576
Majority,	66

Being a Democratic gain of 145 as compared with the last election.

Bibb County.

Democratic majority about 100.

A despatch published in the *Courier* of the 3d, says:

"In Savannah, King (Whig,) received 642 votes—Jackson, (Dem.,) 576. In 1846, King, (Whig,) received 606 votes—Cohen, (Dem.,) 395.

"In Muscogee we learn from a despatch received from Columbus at 11 o'clock last night that Calhoun's majority in Muscogee is 285, being a Whig increase of 190 votes."

Another despatch in the *Courier* says that the Democratic majority in Bibb is 94, and adds that Calhoun will probably be elected in this district.

The above are all the returns received up to the time of putting our paper to press. It will be seen that we have made some gains. The feds seem to be delighted at the prospect of Calhoun's election in the Muscogee district, in which event they would have a majority in the Congressional delegation.

Calhoun *may* be elected, but as yet it is quite uncertain. By our next paper, we shall probably be able to give the result in Georgia, and also hear something from Florida and Arkansas, which States voted on last Monday.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have been placed in possession of the Charleston Evening News of Wednesday, containing the following additional returns:

Georgia Elections.—The morning papers furnish, through telegraph, the following additional returns:

In Effingham, King, (Whig,) majority 54; in Liberty 40; Bryan 10. In McIntosh, Jackson, (Dem.,) majority 23, and in Bulloch 326.

Richmond Co. complete, Toombs, (Whig,) 588, Lawson, (Dem.,) 464 Dem. gain, 127.

Warren, in part, Toombs 299, Lawson 206. Dem. gain.

Burke, in part, Toombs 122; Lawson 96. Dem. gain.

THE CLAY MOVEMENT.

And probably the last movement of the kind that will take place during the present Presidential campaign, came off at Vauxhall Garden on the evening of the 26th ult. Our readers must excuse us for not presenting them with a detailed account of the proceedings in this number of the Journal. The public are well aware that the Hon. John Minor Botts had been sent for, all the way from old Virginia, to give enthusiasm to the Clay party of New York. Well, the meeting took place, as we have said above, on the 26th ult., and Mr. Botts then and there appeared and made a long speech, in which he abused Gen Taylor for everything he could think of, and, at the same time, lauded his idol (Mr. Clay) to the very heavens; and wound up by saying that, although the pill was a bitter one, and that he should swallow it with wry faces, nevertheless he should vote for Gen. Taylor.

POLITICS IN WAYNE.

We are informed that the two Electoral candidates, Messrs. Stevenson and Washington, occupied a portion of two days in advancing the cause of Democracy in Wayne. Our correspondent informs us that "Mr. Washington led off on Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. He evidently spoke against time. Jests and anecdotes composed the burden of his song.—The small sprinkling of Whigism in Wayne were left, sorely under the impression that there must "be something rotten in Denmark," else a man of Mr. Washington's talent and ingenuity would have talked more to the purpose than he did. His speech forcibly reminded them that "all that glisters is not gold." So much of the day was exhausted by Mr. Washington, in his laughter-loving efforts, that Mr. Stevenson found that it would be impossible for him to respond on that evening, and, by the advice of his friends, adjourned the meeting over until next day. It was about 1 o'clock on Wednesday that Mr. Stevenson commenced his address. I wish that I could well describe it. His response to Mr. Washington's stale charges was happy and complete. He said it was his ambition—it was the ambition of the American Democracy—to appeal to the wisdom and intelligence of the people. No Democrat could be accused of withholding information from the people He sincerely desired that all the candidates could be placed in the fabled temple of Truth, where all the secrets of their hearts would be exposed, and then the voters of the country would know with infallible certainty in whom they could confide. The Democracy were always willing, yea, anxious, to make all the candidates shew "their hands," but the Whig party were afraid of the popular judgment, and to avoid its effects, were always found shuffling, shuling, twisting, and turning. Mr. Stevenson concluded with a strong exhortation to the Democratic party to do their duty, their whole duty, and nothing but their duty, and assured them if they did that all would be right, and North Carolina would be redeemed and disenthralled from the bonds of Whiggery."

For the Journal.

NAHUNTA DEPOT, WAYNE CO., Sept. 30, 1848.

Mr. Editor: George S. Stevenson, esq, the Democratic Elector for the fourth Electoral District, according to previous arrangements, addressed his fellow-citizens at Nahunta Depot, in this county, on yesterday, the 29th instant. I had the pleasure of being one of Mr. Stevenson's auditors, and can assure you, sir, that he acquitted himself most handsomely.—The coons then and there did receive a most complete skinning I wish every Whig in Wayne county could have heard Mr. Stevenson on that occasion. The Democrats are proud of the manner in which our young champion bears aloft the Democratic banner, and feel assured that his fellow-citizens will elevate him to high places in the republic. I would do Mr. Stevenson injustice, were I to attempt to give you a sketch of his speech. I am not used to writing, and will not attempt it. All I can say is, that he did his whole duty nobly and well. A. G.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Mr. Waddell, the accidental certificate Senator of Orange County, has relinquished his claim to a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature. The Governor has ordered a new election to fill the vacancy, to take place on the 7th November, and Mr. Waddell again announces himself as a candidate.

The Hillsboro' Ratoon, of the 3d inst., publishes a circular from Capt. Berry, from which we make the following extract:—

Believing that I was duly elected, I could not in fairness to myself or in justice to my friends, fail to contend for my seat in the Senate. I had therefore determined, and had publicly declared my purpose, to appeal to the Senate, the legally authorized tribunal to decide contested elections. But it seems my opponent prefers to labor in a different field—he likes not to risk himself upon the facts now in issue, and refers the matter back to the people, where he can have a second trial for your suffrages. Be it so: he shall have the contest wherever he prefers it, and I again meet him with confidence before the freeholders of Orange. I have never feared the popular will—never wish to avoid it. I should have been content with the decision of the Senate, and shall now be content with yours.

There is a report going the rounds of the Whig papers in the State, with regard to the Senatorial election in this county, which we pronounce to be false, and can so testify at any time, if necessary. The report is, that at John R. Holt's, Mr. Waddell "did receive the number of votes returned by the Inspectors—but they were not recorded, for to amuse themselves, the Inspectors began counting the votes before the polls were closed. The box contained 43 for Waddell—14 for Berry—and the record calls for 57 votes. But during or after voting, others came up and voted—and in the excitement their names were not recorded, but as they were known, the Inspactors reported 48 for Waddell—14 for Berry. I sincerely hope that all this may be fully sustained—and the Sheriff had no doubt of it as his authority was very good, and the men who thus voted after the counting began, can be pointed out. Mr. Waddell, under the circumstances, will take the seat certified to him by the Sheriff, and let Mr. Berry contest it if he will."

Now we have in our possession undoubted evidence, that there were but 57 votes cast for Senators at the abovementioned precinct, viz: for Waddell—14 for Berry; that the name of every voter was recorded on the books, showing only 57 in all; that the tallies kept on the books show that Mr. W. received 43 votes and Mr. B. 14; and the Inspectors in making out their certificates, had certified (by mistake no doubt) that Mr. Waddell had received 48 votes, being five more than was actually true, and that Capt. Berry had received 14.

A sense of justice to our candidate, Capt. Berry, compels us to make the above statement; and all good Democrats may rest assured, that it is true in every particular; and that upon these grounds, Capt. Berry will most certainly contest the election.

Hillsboro' Ratoon.

MORE REMINISCENCES.

We present below another short article relative to the manner in which our brave volunteers, who perilled their lives, their fortunes and their homes, in the discharge of their duty to their country on the battle fields of Mexico, were treated by the federal leaders during the Mexican War. Read it, voters of North Carolina, and then ask yourselves whether you can, with any sort of conscience, vote with a party that excited the Mexicans to welcome our army with "bloody hands and hospitable graves."

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, June 6

A Rebuke from the Right Quarter.—A few days ago we called attenton to the fact that the enraged soldiers at Buena Vista—the brave made immortal by their stubborn valor—had burned in effigy that famous federal senator Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, whose speech was copied into the U. States Gazette of this city in February last, and circulated by that anti-Taylor print among its numerous readers. It was this speech—so full of treason—so wanton and unadulterated in its Mexican sympathies—that commended itself to the favor of the Gazette, and to the scorn, and derision, and indignation of the gallant men now fighting for their country in a far-off and foreign land.

These brave troops, appreciating the perils which surrounded them, and the dangers they had escaped—conscious that they had done much for their country's cause—could not forbear a burst of bitter resentment against those who, surrounded by the comforts of home, oppose the war, interrupt its prosecution, and sympathize with the Mexicans. The indignity which they fastened upon Corwin was intended, more or less, as expressive of the feelings against those who circulated his speech and are politically associated with him. It also speaks their own feelings [illegible] They are in the enemy's country, surrounded by his forts, and looking forward to a peace won by the force of their good right arms. They have keenly, therefore, the opposition of those who have left behind them as not only calculated to give "aid and comfort" to the common foe, but as intended to insult and to degrade themselves.

But we have a rebuke of federalism before us, which, if not quite as significant as that meted by the soldiers on the battle-field of Buena Vista to Corwin and his compeers, is no less expressive and unequivocal. We extract it from the army correspondence of the "North American," as it appears in the letter from that favorite writer, "John of York." William C. Tobey, e-q., in yesterday's number of that paper. When we consider that Mr. Tobey is the regular correspondent of the Mexico of the North American, and that he is aware of the strong anti-war tendencies of that journal, we confess our surprise at the frankness and the boldness of his language. That it appears in the columns of that paper at all, is a marvel, and is more to be attributed, we presume, to accident, than to design. At any rate, it is worth an attentive perusal.

"*Anti-war Folks!*—There are now in Mexico many thousands of your fellow-citizens who, at the call of their and your government, left homes, kindred, all that was comfortable and productive of happiness on earth, to sustain the decrees of that government and the honor of the nation. Whether the war was wrong or right, this *is not the time* to discuss it. If wrong, it must be brought to an honorable termination, and to do this all must be united. *The people we war against want not your encouragement to lay in wait for our brothers and murder them with the assassin's machette. They need not your pious rant upon our heads to incite them to hatred of everything American. We should have your aid and support; we need your encouragement to sustain us in the trials and hardships we encounter in this unfriendly climate.* Our love of country and our patriotic impulses make us fly to the rescue of our flag at the first call, and we can bear all the burdens war imposes without murmuring; *but we cannot brook the cold sneers at our sufferings, and your hollow critical prayers for our defeat.* Thousands now here will never see home nor kindred again—the hail-storm of battle and the unhealthy climate will thin our ranks more than even you may desire, *though your veins run full of tory blood.* Even should it be clear that the President was wrong in the course he has pursued towards the Mexicans, *is it not is it patriotic in you as Americans to embarrass him, and aid our enemy to destroy us?* We, here, know no party; we know no politics; no political considerations influence us, and why should they influence you at such a time? We care nothing for Mr. Polk as a man, and if he does wrong we shall not be behind any in avowing it when the proper time comes. *But we can see other work to be done just now, and it is a pity you are not to be employed. If you will take part with the enemy, come here and do it like men; show that you have as much courage as treachery in your hearts, and that you are not afraid to do it. If you will take part with the enemy, go ahead, but do not cut our throats in the doing of it;* for there are a thirsty snug party of us here who may want to quarrel to settle with him and his administration when this war is ended. That will be when Mexico is thoroughly whipped; and then it will not take us long to do that, her friends in the United States will find the few that will be left of us ready and willing to do them the same favor on our return home. Do not you to understand that the American volunteers have generally minds to appreciate your efforts, and excellent memories, I shall not waste paper by saying anything further to you while in Mexico.

"I expect that the foregoing paragraph will cost so much lost time and paper, but I feel a desire sent very much like taking a grand tour through the Massachusetts legislature and wallopping the entire grocery, from the speaker to the spittoon cleaners. *The sentiments so bunglingly put together here are but the echo of what is felt and spoken by every man in the army.*"

On the other side of the paper in which the bitter rebuke appears, are the usual comments of the North American against the Executive and the war, and only *three* days before it entered the following sentiment:

"The country *hates the war*—hates its objects—hates it inevitable results and inevitable sacrifices; and the people

ILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

e mean to keep the following abolition form of the Federal candidate for the Vice idency, standing until after the election. Whig papers will not publish it. They not let their readers see Millard Fillmore is. We shall endeavor to open their

e Platform of the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

IR: Your communication of the 15th t., as chairman of a committee appointed "The Anti-Slavery Society of the Coun- f Erie," has just come to hand. You it my answer to the following interrog- es:—

t. Do you believe that petitions to Con- s on the subject of slavery and the slave e ought to be received, read, and re- ctfully considered by the representatives the people?

d. Are you opposed to the annexation Texas to this Union, under any circum- nces, so long as slaves are held therein?

d. Are you in favor of Congress exer- ng all the Constitutional power it posses- to abolish the internal slave trade be- en the States?

th. Are you in favor of the immediate islation for the abolition of slavery in the trict of Columbia?

am much engaged and have no time to er into argument, or to explain at length reasons for my opinion. I shall there- content myself, for the present, by ans- ring ALL your interrogatories in the AF- RMATIVE, and leave for some future oc- ion a more extended discussion on the ject. MILLARD FILLMORE.

ioop.—Somebody, we forget who, has said the two great cardinal principles of the lorites are, *availability* on the part of their ndidate, and *gullibility* on the part of the people. We think they are both rather weak points with the American people.

GEN. TAYLOR'S NORTHERN FACE.

We have at length succeeded in screwing from the Editor of the "New Haven Journal" the revelation which we were seeking. We determined to smoke out the "old coon;" and accordingly, in this paper of Thursday last, he makes a full confession about Gen. Taylor.—We pass over his rigmarole about ourselves, and come at once to the gist of the article:—As to any letters in this vicinity *from* Gen. Taylor, asserting what he would do in reference to the Wilmot Proviso, we have never asserted nor believed in their existence—at the same time we have asserted and published in this sheet a letter *from an eminent gentleman*, (who, by the way, the Register says is the Hon. Truman Smith," but yet who says, (on his own authority,) in which he ver the *most reliable* information is given, as to the liberal and enlarged views of Gen. Taylor on this question. Gen. Taylor would *not* veto a bill of Congress, establishing the Proviso principle: he considers that matter settled by the Constitution already, and not to be disturbed by the wishes of any set of men—not even by himself, if he wished it—and it is our confidence in, and admiration of, this spirit of justice in the old man, that constitutes one of the claims he has on the respect of the whole country. We say the principle of *slavery exclusion* is a base one—not sanctioned by the spirit of the federal compact, nor contemplated by it—and we could no more support a man who would violate that compact in this way, than we would any other traitor to the real interests of the whole country. Gen. Taylor gives us in his first letter to Allison, and in his conversations with other gentlemen, what we can rely on as to his own course of action, not only on this, but other questions, if the fair will of Congress is made known; and every man may rely on it, that Gen. Taylor will feel he is not sent to Washington to lord it over Congress, but to be the Executive and exponent of the people's will expressed through that body. We tell the Union once more, that we have no knowledge of a letter from Taylor to Bates, of which Truman Smith has a copy, nor do we think such a letter is in existence; and yet we say again, Gen. Taylor has stated he *would not* meddle with the constitutional action of Congress on the slavery or any other question. We have what we consider *knowledge positive* on this point; and on it we here at the North rely. The "Union" may take the fact—use it—for we have no wish to play a game; and he may send it South as far as he pleases. Not a Whig South of Mason and Dixon's line, however, will be disturbed a hair by such fact."

Here, then, we have the whole confession, as we expected. Though there may be no letter from Gen. Taylor himself, yet there is a letter referred to by Mr. Smith from a most reliable correspondent, who had conversed with General Taylor, and thoroughly understood his views. The Journal editor has *positive knowledge* that Gen. T. has declared that he would not meddle with any bill, with the Proviso clause in it, which Congress may pass. Such is the positive fact, a correspondent no doubt about it; and yet here is a Connecticut editor who is so well satisfied of the infamy and bigoted spirit of the Southern Whigs, that he believes the positive declaration and a certain knowledge of this fact will *not disturb a hair* the vote of a single Southern Whig. The people of the South know best how to appreciate this factious devotion to the Whigs. *Union.*

* Mr. Truman Smith is the author.

Yes! "Tell them of it."—The New York Post, a violent Van Buren paper, thus speaks of Gen. Cass and *free soil*:

"*Tell them of it*—When the Cass politicians pretend that their candidate is in favor of free soil, just tell them that Cass voted against the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate."

Yes! tell them of it! By its fruits shall the tree be known. When the Southern Whig papers or speakers, false to the truth and the South, pretend that Cass is a Proviso man or an Abolitionist, just tell them that he *voted against* the Proviso—nay, just tell them that *all* questions, in which Southern interests have been involved, he has voted *with* and *against* us *never*. And tell them, further, that Fillmore has *voted against us always*; with us *never*! and that Taylor *endorses* Fillmore!—*Georgian.*

Fatal Accident.—A negro man, spike-driver on the Rail Road, fell asleep on the track, and the passenger train going up on Saturday morning ran over him, and severed his head from his body. The accident happened at the curve between Big Budge and Rocky Point.

Commercial, 3d inst.

We understand that at the September Term of Johnston Superior Court, Judge Dick presiding, the prisoner *John Barfield*, was sentenced to be hung in Smithfield on Friday, the 3d day of this month. Barfield stands convicted of having murdered a man by the name of Powers, of Sampson County.—*Ral. Stand.*

NOTICE.

Not having met with an offer for my family Hall plantation, I have determined to offer it at public sale on Monday of September Court. It will be offered in divisions, to accommodate purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. S. ASHE.

October 6, 1848—[4-tf

NOTICE.

MRS. KIRKPATRICK will open a School, for girls only, on Monday, October 16th, at her residence on Front Street. Fifteen or twenty will be received, between the ages of 5 and 12. Terms, $2 per month.

October 6, 1848—[4-2t

Commercial copy three times.

SACK SALT.

200 Sacks for sale by

5] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We clip the following condensed summary of the foreign news brought by the America, from the Baltimore Sun:—

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—8 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamer America, arrived at her wharf this evening. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th instant, making the passage in thirteen days, and brings intelligence one week later than that brought by the Acadia.

Ireland.—The intelligence from Ireland is of an intensely exciting character, the more so as it comes upon us entirely unexpected.

Intelligence from Clonmel to the 13th September, states that the red and long looked for rebellion has come at last, and that the people are rising in every quarter. The patriots are said to be posted in an almost inaccessible position at New Inn, near Carrick on Kilmor, on the Thomas mountains, under command of Doheny, the patriot leadar.

In Waterford last night there was a general rising of the peasantry, who assembled on the commons and marched to attack the public stations.

At Clonmel, on the 14th, several out-houses of Protestant clergymen were burned.

Her Majesty's Third Royal Buffs came in to-day with twenty-eight of their men handcuffed, for shouting repeal, and exhibiting a determination to join with the insurgents.

The insurgents have now encamped about seven miles from Clonmel, where they seize upon provisions, &c., belonging to the gentry around, roasting bullocks and sheep, and pressing every body to join them at Glent Bower, some eight miles distant.

The police were seeking refuge in Carrick when the patriots attacked them. A long fight ensued. Several of the insurgents were killed, and a number of the police badly wounded. All the police subsequently fled from the outer stations, and awful and bloody scenes are expected to take place to-night.

Some of the insurgents wear the club uniform, and have succeeded in capturing several pieces of artillery.

One of the principal causes towards this unexpected outbreak of the Irish patriots, is believed to be the scathing, abusive, and indiscriminate ridicule heaped upon them and their leaders by the English press, as well as a determination upon their part to rescue the State prisoners from their impending doom. The excitement is spreading like wild-fire throughout the whole island, and it is believed the rebellion will be general.

An English paper, speaking in a former notice of the leader of this movement, described him in the following graphic style:

"Doheny, the guerilla chief of Ballyneal, near the slate quarries, drills a thousand men every evening at six o'clock; he is a man of powerful stature; his arms are a blunderbuss slung over his shoulder, a pike ten feet and a half long, containing three pounds weight of steel, with a pair of pistols slung in a belt of untanned leather. It appears there is a warrant out for his arrest, which will be rather a difficult task, as he can summons from the wilds of Shievenamon a formidable force to his rescue."

France.—The advices from Paris possess but little interest. The socialists were mustering considerable strength. They were much dissatisfied with Thiers' Speech. The government authorities are about taking steps to close all the clubs throughout the republic. It is generally believed that the republicans will carry Paris at the approaching election. General Cavignac, it seems, is not on the best of terms with Gen. Lamoriciere, because, as it is supposed, of the former hearing too much towards the democratic party.

The Sardinian fleet has sailed from Trieste, to blockade, Venice.

General Cavignac is so much alarmed at the prospects of the Buonapartists, that he is determined to propose a decree illegalising the election of Louis Napoleon, on the ground that he is a pretender. If Louis is excluded, Pierre Napoleon, already a member of the Assembly, will start for the Presidency.

In consequence of the rejection of the armistice by Schleswig Holstein, and the acceptance of mediation by Austria, it was reported at Paris that the government resolved to resume the plan of forming an army of observation on the Rhine, and the troops on the Italian frontier will be removed for that purpose, except 20,000 which will be left to guard the frontier. General Changomier is to be the general in command of the army of the Rhine.

An officer walking in General Cavaignac's garden was fired at a few days ago, being doubtless taken for the General.

Spain.—General Parvia has resigned the government of Catalonia, in consequence of ill health. Cordova will probably succeed him. About nine thousand Carlists are in arms against the government.

Schleswig Holstein.—Hostilities have doubtless recommened in Schleswig Holstein, although the German troops had commenced evacuating the Duchies, and the blockade had been raised.

Italy.—Tuscany has been the scene of a disgraceful disorder. At Leghorn the populace rose in consequence of an attempt to put down the political clubs. A conflict ensued and one hundred and twelve soldiers were killed on the spot.

Commercial.—Cotton.—The cotton market was rather heavy, but without much change in prices. Upland fair was ranging at 4¼d, and New Orleans do. at 4¾d. Lower qualities are considered ½d per lb. lower, and the market for these grades is very dull. The sales of the past week, ending 16th, amount to 28,820 bales. In fair qualities the quotations exhibit no change.

Rice.—Importers of Rice have been quite anxious to realize. Recent arrivals of Carolina have been sold at 23s to 24s.

Breadstuffs.—The flour market remain without change. Best American is quoted at 33s to 34s per barrel. Wheat has declined an average of 2d per 70 lbs. Indian Corn was selling, for Ireland, at a reduction of 1s to 2s per quarter of 480 lbs. The quotations in Liverpool are 35s 6d to 36s. Indian meal has declined 6d per bbl.

Provisions.—The provision market has been rather languid. An average decline of one shilling is noted in bacon. The market for shoulders is bare and prices of the previous week maintained. The late advance which had taken place in pork has been checked.—Sales have been making a shade below those current at the sailing of the Acadia. New prime mess 40 to 46s; old do. 46 to 48s. Leaf lard 43, in barrels 41 a 45 in kegs.

Turpentine remains unchanged. Rosin 3s 6d to 3s 9d, and active.

October Elections.—There have been elected to the next Congress 5 whigs and 19 democrats, being a whig gain of one, compared with the present Congress. In the present month of October, 61 additional members are to be elected, as follows:

Thus far elected	24 members.
Georgia, Oct. 2d	8
Florida, Oct. 2d	1
South Carolina, Oct. 9th	7
Pennsylvania, Oct. 10th	24
Ohio, Oct. 10th	21
Total, to end of October	85

In Georgia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, State officers and members of the Legislature are also to be chosen; and in South Carolina, members of the Legislature, who choose the Governor and Electors of President.

In November, 34 Congressmen are to be elected in New York, 5 in New Jersey, 10 in Massachusetts, 3 in Michigan, 2 in Texas, and 1 in Delaware. Total, to end of November, 140, or more than half the entire House, which now, when full, comprises 230 members. No further elections after November take place until March.—*New Y. Jour. Com.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* will be found a *certain cure* for the above painful malada; because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors which are the cause not only of inflammation of the eyes, but of every description of disease. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of everything that is opposed to health; and therefore will assuredly make *a perfect cure of inflamation of the eyes*, and at the same time the blood and other fluids will be of such a healthy quality, that disease of any kind will be absolutely impossible.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, Abel B. Baker, an assistant teacher in the Deaf-mute Institution at Raleigh, himself a mute to Miss Eunice Ann, a mute also, and daughter of Mrs. Cassandra Ivey, of Newbern.

DIED.

In this town, on the 28th ult., Mr. Wm. B. Latham, age 30 years.

In Brunswick county, on the 26th ult., David Taylor, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

In Wayne county, on the 1st inst., Sampson Lane, Esq., in the 84th year of his age. He was an estimable citizen; upright in his dealings, kind to his neighbors, and charitable to the poor.

In Fayetteville, on the 27th ult., Alice, daughter of Augustus W. and Hannah Jane Steel, in the 6th year of her age.

In Richmond county, on the 16th inst., Mr. Charles McKinnon, aged about 65 years.

In Salisbury, Mr. John A. Covington, aged 60.

In Rowan county, Mr. James Silliman, aged 63 years.

In Buncombe, on the 13th, Stephen Peck, a returned volunteer.

In Warren county, Mrs. Rebecca J. Pope, wife of J. T. Pope, Esq.

In Greensborough, Miss Emily Armfield, aged 23.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.				
Hams,	$ 9	a	$ 10	
Middlings,		a	8	
Shoulders,		a	7½	
Hog round,		a	8½	
Western,	4½	a	6	
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00	
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20	
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	25	
BEEF—Per barrel.				
Northern—Mess,	12 50	a	14 00	
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00	
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50	
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	55	
Meal,	65	a	70	
COFFEE—Per pound,				
Rio,	7½	a	8	
St Domingo,	6½	a	6½	
Laguyra,	7½	a	8	
Cuba,	7	a	7½	
Java,		a	12½	
COTTON—Per pound, none.				
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	16	a	—	
Sperm,	33	a	37½	
Adamantine,	31	a	33	
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35	
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 50	a	8 00	
Fayetteville,	6 75	a	6 25	
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	55	a	60	
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½	
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	11	a	11½	
Western,	10	a	11	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90	
LUMBER—River—Per M.				
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50	
Wide, do.	4 50	a	5 00	
Sounding,	3 50	a	4 00	
Weather Mch,	3 00	a	5 00	
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00	a	8 00	
MOLASSES—West Indies,	23	a	25	
New Orleans,	—	a	—	
MACKEREL—Per barrel.				
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —	
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50	
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50	
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½	
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—220 pounds.				
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 60	
Virgin Dip new		a		
Hard—		a	0 00	
Tar,	1 70	a	1 75	
Pitch,	—	a	1 00	
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a		
No 2,		a	80	
No. 3,	65	a	70	
Spirits Turpentine,		a	33	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37	
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, none		a		
Black Eye,	55	a	60	
Cow,	48	a	55	
PORK—Per barrel.				
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	14 00	
Prime,	10 00	a	11 00	
Fresh,		a		
RICE—Per 100 pounds,		a	3 75	
Rough—Per bushel, nom		a		
SALT—Per bushel.				
Turks Island,	33	a	35	
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40	
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6	
SHINGLES—Per M.				
Country,	2 00	a	2 25	
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —	
SPIRITS—Per gallon.				
Northern Rum,	30	a	31	
Gin,	30	a	31	
Whiskey,	27	a	30	
Do Old Nick,		a	75	
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45	
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25	
STAVES—Per M.				
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00	
Dressed,	— —	a	— —	
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —	
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00	
SUGAR—Per pound.				
New Orleans,	4	a	7	
Porto Rico,	6½	a	7½	
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½	
Loaf,	10	a	11½	
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8	
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22	
WINES—Per gallon.				
Madeira,	70	a	5 00	
Port,	1 25	a	4 00	
Malaga,	40	a	75	

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	20	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Rice, per tierce,	70	a	75
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	20	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	5 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1½	per cent.	
" " " New York,	1½	"	"
" " " Boston,	1½	"	"

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 5.

Bacon—North Carolina—Plenty, and dull at quotations. Western Bacon, scarce.

Corn—No late arrivals. Prices unchanged *Meal* firm.

Flour—Canal—Stock fair. Fayetteville—Stock light.

Lard—North Carolina—Very scarce. Western is worth 10 to 11 cents.

Lumber—We hear of none offering. Quotations nominal.

Timber—The stock has been so much reduced that there is but little on the market.—Sales about equal to arrivals.

Naval Stores—Owing to the large quantity of Spirits Turpentine on the Northern markets, and the non-receipt of anticipated large orders from Europe by the last steamer, Turpentine, both the raw and manufactured article, has experienced, within the past day or two, a reduction on last week's quotations.—We quote for sales to-day (by no means brisk) at $2 60 for yellow dip Turpentine. Sales of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine yesterday at 33 cents per gallon, and $1 75 for the barrels not returnable.

Pork—Barrel Pork continues scarce. See table for prices.

Freights—Are somewhat dull at quotations. Our rivers continue low, and not much produce arriving from above tide-water.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—6 p. m.—The stock market remains unchanged. Treasury notes (6's) 103, and U. S. new loan 104¼. Exchange on London 9 a 9¼ per cent premium.

The weather has been disagreeable and rainy most of the day.

The flour market is not quite so firm as yesterday, but at the close prices were as last quoted. Sales of 15,000 bbls. at 5 62½, 5 68¾, a $5 75 for Genesee brands. Southern 5 68¾ a $5 75. Oswego $5 62½. A considerable portion of the sales were for export. Corn meal 3 12½ a $3 25 Rye flour $3 87½.

There is a good supply of wheat. Sales of Genesee at 1 28 a $1 29, and 15,000 bushels red at 1 14 a $1 15. Corn is steady, with sales during the day of 40,000 bushels at 65 a 68 cents for mixed, and 71 a 72 for flat yellow. Sales of Oats at 33 cents, and rye at 69 cents.

Provisions continue firm; sales of Mess Pork at 12 75 a $13, and Prime at $10. Mess Beef $13. Bacon unchanged. Lard 8½ to 9c.

There continues a good demand for Sugars, and prices firm, with a slight improvement.—Molasses as last quoted. Rice is quiet, and no change in prices. Coffee firm.

The cotton market is rather heavy, and prices in favor of buyers. Sales to-day of 800 bales at yesterday's quotations.

Whisky is dull; sales of 300 bbls. at 24½ to 26 cts., as to quality.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—p. m.—The stock market is steady, but not active. Treasury note 6's 103, and U. S. 6's, new loan, 104¼ a 104¾.

The flour market is firm, but not active—sales of a few hundred bbls. western and Pennsylvania brands at 5 50 a $5 56¼. Corn meal 3 12½ a $3 18. Rye flour $4 12½. Not much doing in grain. Sales of red wheat at $1 14 and white do. $1 20. Corn is in moderate request, and no change in prices. Oats 34 cts. Rye 69 a 72 cents.

Provisions are steady, but not active. Mess pork 12 87½ a $13; prime $10. Beef unchanged. Bacon steady. Sales of lard at 8¾ a 9¾ cents per lb. as to quality.

The grocery market is steady. Sugars firm. Rice unchanged.

The cotton market is dull—no sales of moment. There has been ¼ ct. per lb. decline since the steamer.

Whisky is selling at 27 a 28 cts. per gallon in bbls.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3—The flour market, today, was without activity or change in price. A sale of 500 bbls. Howard street, on 'change, at $5 31¼, which price holders are generally asking. City Mills—Sales of about 700 bbls. at $5 25, on time. Corn meal nominal at 3 12½ a $3 18¾ per bbl. Rye flour $4 50.—The receipts of grain are moderate, and prices remain unchanged; sales of good to prime red wheat at 1 05 a $1 10; white 1 10 a $1 20. Corn is steady, with sales of white at 58 a 60 cents, and yellow at 64 a 65. Oats 28 a 31c. Rye 70 a 73 No change to notice in provisions. A moderate business doing in pickled meats. Beef dull. Bacon unchanged. The grocery market is steady: sugars in good demand; molasses firm. Whisky is selling at 27 cents per gallon, in bbls.

NEWBERN, Oct. 4.—*Turpentine*—The Rivers continuing extremely low the receipts are consequently small. Last sales at $2 62½

Tar—No sales to report, would probably bring $1 50 a 1 55.

Corn—Supply moderate. Last sale at $2 15. Has declined at the North.

Bacon—Hams 10 a 11 cents, assorted 8½ a 9

Lard—Scarce, 10 a 11 cts.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 28—Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Volunt, Whitehouse, Onslow co., N C to G W Davis.

29—Schr Thorn Wainwright, New York, to W O Jeffreys.

Schr Express Miller, Onslow county, N C, to G W Davis.

30—Brig Macgillvery, Drew, Boston, to E Dickinson.

Oct 1—Brig Seaman, Sharp, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.

Schr Constitution, Milton, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell

2—Schr Martha B Lewis, Litt'e River, to H Nutt.

3—Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Mary Eliza, McCumber, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

4—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

5—Brig Sarah C Neuse, ——, Boston, to Ballard & Huntington.

Brig Kedron, Carney, Thomaston, Me.

CLEARED.

Sept 29—Brig Belle, Williams, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Margaret Jane, Davis, Hyde county, N C by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Oct 2—Brig Catherine Nichols, Nickols, Warren, R I, by J Hathaway & Son

Brig Helen, Stilphen, Boston, by S Berry & Sons.

Schr Jas G King, Kitchen, Boston, by W O Jeffreys.

Schr. Marion, Johnson, Little River, by G W Davis.

Schr Martha B, Lewis, Little River, by H Nutt.

Schr John Potts Brown, Crockett, Philadelphia, by DeRossett, Brown & Co.

Schr Alex Williams, New York, by R W Brown.

Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.

4—Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, Alexandria, Va, by E J Lutterloh.

Schr Alcyona, Myers, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by J Banks.

Steamer Wm B Meares, Rothwell, Fayetteville, by J C Latta.

5—Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, Alexandria, Va, by E J Lutterloh.

Brig Splendid, Barber, Boston, by Potter & Kidder.

Schr Abigal Haynes, Collins, Baltimore, by Berry, Bryant & Co.

Brig E Townsend, Koons, Matanzas, by Harriss & Russell.

6.—Schr Thorn, Wainwright, N Y, by W O Jeffreys.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th September, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[4-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Ashe mrs Thos	Griffon John	Oxenham J A
Ashe Egbert 2	Greer Sarah	O'Neill Charley
Anderson G A	Garrison Emma C	Patterson W
Anderson J A	Garrey A J 2	Payne Thos
Andrews R	Gaitters T S	Paine Col
Aron D	Gormon T O	Pujay W
Arnet J	Greaves Harriet D	Phillips S P
Allen J	Gale John	Pearce John
Beattie jr J 2	Galloway L A	Pearson R M
Beach J	Hall Lucy G	Pannerle W
Blanks E J	Hand mrs A J	Powell Benj
Baldwin S A 2	Hewet J T	Rees P M G
Blackman W H	Haughton T G	Rogers J W
Blaylock J	Hazel Anny	Ross A
Bear M	Hardison Amy	Roberts A J
Woodworth T W	Hudler F	Rochet A
Baldwin Chas	Henry W R	Russell Jane
Bowles T C	Hankins W	Rowe W L
Burroughs M A	Herbit John	Simson L
Burke Eliza	Hallowell J P	Senter F
Bryan Mary M	Hodge W	Stanly J
Chambden Mary J	Hudson J K	Southall G A
Collins M C	Hill W H	Skipper A
Chambers Mary J	Howard B	Skipper D 2
Cook Julia	Ivey S P	Smith A
Carfoot John	Ivins M	Smith H
Conner D	Jones C P	Tugel J
Costin J	Jourden D W	Thally mrs Mary
Chavers F L	Knight Jas	Turner W B
Collins G C	Laspyre mrs F D 2	Taylor H
Conner A	Lanier Mary A	Thully Eliza Ann
Cowan mrs John	Lanier J H	Twyman Mary E
Cowan mrs H M 2	Lewis Simon	Vollers C
Day C	Lenon G W	Vollers H 2
DeRosset Ann	Lenord J	Vernon J M
Dudley T	Littleton Olive	Vaught A S
Daniels J A	Lippitt C H	Wilkins B
Evans W	McIntyre W O 2	West P
Evans J A	McCoy Jas W	Winters C
Erambert L B	McFarland S L	Wells W
Erambert V	Marshall Betsey	Weldon S P
Finn John	Metts J E 3	Wilson G W
Flowers Anny	Magoun J W	Williams D H
Frost Hyatt	Marines Rebecca	Williams H
Fox T H	Morse C C	Williams J L
Fischer Anna	Mehrckins J H	Williams E A
Fox S M 4	Nixon James	

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of a private act, emancipating SAMUEL, known generally as SAM NIXON, aged about 55 years.

October 6, 1848—[4-3t

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 16th of October.

English Male department under the direction of Mr. MEGINNEY.

Principal of the Female department, Mrs. PARKER, Teacher in the Baltimore Female high school.

French will be taught by a competent professor of the Language.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

October 6, 1848—[4-tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

Per Schr. C. D. Ellis, 50 tons broken and screened Red Ash Coal, for grates. For sale

06] by WM. L. SMITH.

TO RENT.

A small House on Market st., nearly opposite thd Episcopal Church.

FOR SALE.

A convenient two story House, nearly new, with Pump and out-buildings, east of the Methodist E. Church.

ALSO,

A small two story House on the master-ground, a little north of Market st., continued—*cheap. Also*, several Lots on Market st., east of town, and a number of back Lots in same vicinity.

Oct. 6.—[3tis] P. W. FANNING, *Ag't.*

MULLETS! MULLETS!!

86 barrels, September Mullets, just received per Schr Martha B., and for sale by

E. J. BERNARD.

FOR SALE.

AT 10 o'clock on Thursday the 12th inst., the House and Lot now occupied by Goodin E. Bowen, at the corner of Third and Nun Streets, will be sold at Exchange Corner. Terms; one third cash, and the residue at three and six months, with approved security.

THOS. C MILLER, } Assignees.
J. G. WRIGHT. }

Oct 6, 1848—[4-1t

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Commissioners for contracting for building a Court-house and Jail in the town of Goldsborough, in the county of Wayne, will receive plans for a Court-house and Jail, accompanied with estimates for building the same, including materials of every description therefor.

The Court-house to be 70 feet, or thereabouts, in length, and about 45 feet in width, two stories high, the lower story to have an ante-room or vestibule across the front end, with two pair of stairs leading into a corresponding room or rooms above; a passage leading from the vestibule through the whole length of the building, with three rooms for offices on each side. The second story to contain the court-room and rooms for the petit jury; the building to be of brick, with a rock foundation, if practicable, and the roof to be covered with tin, galvanized iron, or some substitute therefor, to make the building fire-proof.

The Jail to be about 32 feet by 26, with two good rooms on the lower floor for debtors, and two dungeons and a petty larceny room on the second floor, the outer wall to be built of brick, with square timber, and iron for the inner walls of the prisons, to be covered in like manner with the Court-house so as to be fire-proof on the outerside.

The contracts for the Court-house and Jail will be let separate. Good clay can be had in the immediate vicinity for making brick, and it is believed that rock can be had for the foundation in about five miles from the place, immediately on the Rail Road, by which they can be brought within about 250 yards of the site

This will be a cash job, the greater part of the money being already in hand, so that a portion of the money can be advanced from time to time as the work progresses, and the whole paid so soon as the work is approved and received by the Commissioners.

The plans and proposals will be received by the Commissioners at Goldsborough, on Monday the 13th day of November next, when they will make a selection of such plans as they may deem best; and at which time and place all persons desirous of contracting are requested to attend in person, and hand in their plans, and proposals for building. Sufficient time will be given for making their estimates on the plans which may be selected, so that the contracts can be closed during the week.

If the plan or plans selected should be those of any person or persons who should not get the contract for building, a liberal compensation will be paid for such plan or plans.

JAS. GRISWOLD, *for the Comm'rs.*

Goldsboro', Sept 29, 1848—[3-4t

NEW GOODS.

Just received per brig Belle—12 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do Laguira do; 4 bbls crushed Sugar; 1 box Loaf do; 3 bbls New Orleans Rum; 25 bags Shot, assorted; 1 bbl Peach Brandy; 10 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do Wine Vinegar; 20 do super Canal Flour; 5 kegs Goshen Butter, (splendid article;) 2 casks Cheese, (small sizes;) 14 cases Shoes assorted; Epsom Salts; Madder; Alum; Castor Oil; Indigo; Opium; Assafœtida; Aramato; Essence Peppermint; Essence Cinnamon, Moffat's Life Pills; Beckwith's Pills; Sappington's Pills; Peters' Pills; McAllister's Salve; Grey's Ointment; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sal Eratus; Ink, &c. &c. For sale by E. J. BERNARD.

September 29, 1848

JUST RECEIVED

Per schooner Abigal Haynes, from Boston—6 dozen jerkin pickles; 6 dozen picolilly do; 6 doz mixed do; 6 doz mangoes do; 6 doz walnuts do; 6 doz peppers do; 6 bbls gherkin do; 12 half bbls do; 1 doz John Bull sauce; 1 doz peach water; 1 doz rose do; 1 doz Worcester sauce; 1 doz white pepper; 1 doz Anchory paste; 10 doz superfine mustard; 2 doz walnut catsup; 2 doz Verdale olives; 1 doz capers; 1 doz capot; 16 doz jellies and jams; 1 dozen first quality pepper; 2 doz pepper sauce; 1 doz orange flower water; 1 doz lime juice; 1 dozen Mango pickles, in *superior oil*; 10 bbls cider vinegar; 1 doz hermetrically sealed salmon, in tin cases; 6 cases Dutch herring; 8 doz fresh lobsters; 24 cases Boston crackers; Leaver knives for opening lobsters, sardines, &c. For sale low by

s29] HOWARD & PEDEN.

HOUSE TO RENT.

A comfortable Dwelling House, with out-houses, located at Strickland's depot, to rent. Apply to WM A GWYER.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.

I have just received in store, 10 Tubs and Kegs of choice Goshen Butter, small packages, suitable for family use.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

FALL GOODS.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD

Have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, comprising every article usually kept in a Family Grocery Store, which may